Cerceris argia Mickel and **C. crandalli** Scullen

(*C. argia* Mickel, Figs. 5 and 6; *C. crandalli* Scullen, Figs. 7 and 8)

Illustrations of the males of the above species were omitted from the authors "Review of the Genus *Cerceris* in America North of Mexico" (Scullen, 1965, pp. 357–359, 372–374). These are being reproduced at this time.

LITERATURE CITED

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Mexican and Central American Pompilinae (Hymenoptera, Pompilidae): Supplementary Notes, I[1]

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Since publishing my Revision of the Mexican and Central American Pompilinae in 1966 (Mem. American Ent. Soc., no. 20) I have accumulated additional material representing either new species or significant range extensions. I hope to cover this in two short papers in ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS. The first paper considers several genera falling in the earlier part of my revision, namely, *Aporus*, *Allaporus*, *Psorthaspis*, *Agenioideus*, *Priochilus*, and *Balboana*. Some additional notes on *Epipompilus* were published in 1967 (Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 273).

This new material requires no revision at the generic level, but it does require the addition of one new infrageneric group, the subgenus *Enbanksia* of the genus *Agenioideus*. I described

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this subgenus from central South America in 1965 and am now able to report it from Panama.

The genera are considered in the same order in which they appear in my revision, and the abbreviations used are the same (see pp. 3–4 of Memoir 20).

Genus APORUS Spinola

Aporus (Aporus) idris idris (Cameron)

This species is characteristic of tropical parts of Mexico and British Honduras. Dr. W. R. M. Mason of the Entomology Research Institute, Ottawa, took a male in a locality well north of the previously known range, 20 miles east of Concordia, Sinaloa, at 3,000 feet elevation, on 12 August 1964 [CNC].

Genus ALLAPORUS Banks

Allaporus fumipennis Evans

This species has been known only from two males from high altitudes in the Mexican states of Puebla and Chiapas. I now have discovered a female, from Teotihuacan, in the state of Mexico, about 7,500 feet elevation, collected 29 October 1957 by R. and K. Dreisbach [MSU]. It will run out in couplet 2 in my 1966 key, but it differs from *A. toltecus* Evans in several respects: the body is almost without erect hairs; the pubescence is brownish, without strong bluish reflections, and grades into silvery on the lower front and on the coxae; the eyes are covered with short hairs; and the propodeum is flat in front, abruptly declivous on the posterior fourth, the declivity covered with coarse, irregular wrinkles. The specimen is 9.5 mm long, the fore wing 6.5 mm; the wings are uniformly fumose except that the fore wing is slightly darker beyond the cells; MID is 0.69 × TFD; UID is 0.9 × LID, the third antennal segment 0.42 × UID; POL:OOL = 4:3. The wing venation is essentially the same as in *toltecus*, and as in that species the abdomen is not notably compressed.

Allaporus vindex new species

Henry and Marjorie Townes collected at two localities in Oaxaca a long series of an *Allaporus* very similar to *fumipennis*. Oaxaca is within the known range of that species, but after careful study I have concluded that they represent a new species, the ninth known species of *Allaporus*. The body pubescence is much more extensively silvery than in *fumipennis*, the fore wings are hyaline or lightly infuscated on the basal half to two-thirds, the propodeum is differently shaped and without coarse wrinkles, and the male subgenital plate is much more slender.

Holotype.—Female, MEXICO: Vista Hermosa, 96.5 km SW of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, 1450 meters elev., 20 October 1962 (H. and M. Townes) [Coll. Townes].

Description of type female.—Length 8 mm; fore wing 7 mm. Black; apical half of mandibles rufous; fore wings subhyaline basally, gradually infuscated beyond the basal vein, heavily infuscated beyond the stigma and first submarginal cell, but with an irregular hyaline streak from the stigma through the third discoidal cell; hind wings subhyaline, darker apically. Body almost without erect hair; pubescence silvery over most of body, grading into brownish on the vertex, thoracic dorsum, outer parts of legs, and apex of abdomen. Clypeus 3 × as wide as high, its apical margin arcuately concave; MID 0.66 × TFD; UID 0.88 × LID; third antennal segment 0.5 × UID; POL: OOL = 11:10; vertex passing straight across between eye tops, the crest not sharp. Propodeum gently rounded on the anterior 0.6, on the posterior 0.4 obliquely declivous, without rugae. Front femora not incrassate; wing venation similar to that of *fumipennis* and *toltecus;* abdomen not notably compressed.

Allotype.—Male, same data as type [Coll. Townes].

Description of allotype male.—Length 6 mm; fore wing 5 mm. Color of body, pubescence, and wings essentially as in female; body without erect setae. Clypeus short, transverse; head subcircular in anterior view, the vertex forming an even arc above the eye tops, its crest rather sharp; front very broad,

MID 0.70 × TFD; UID 1.1 × LID; POL and OOL subequal. Antennae very compact, third segment only slightly longer than second, flagellar segments (except last) about 1.2 × as long as thick. Propodeum nearly flat in front, with an oblique declivity on posterior third. Longer spur of hind tibia equalling basitarsus in length. Subgenital plate very slender, tapering to a sharp point (much more slender than in *toltecus* and *fumipennis*, approximately the same as in *smithianus*); genitalia typical of the genus, in no way distinctive.

Paratypes.—4 females, 15 males, MEXICO: same data as type except several collected 19 October 1962 [Coll. Townes; MCZ]; 1 female, 2 males, MEXICO: Metate, 85.5 km SW Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, 900 meters, 17 October 1962 (H. and M. Townes) [Coll. Townes].

Variation.—The four topotypic females resemble the type closely, but show considerable size variation (fore wing 5–8 mm). The Metate female has the fore wings more heavily clouded at the basal vein and through the basal two discoidal cells, and the hyaline streak from the stigma fills much of the third discoidal cell. In this specimen a few weak, fairly regular transverse ridges can be detected on the propodeal declivity, and the front is rather narrow (MID 0.62 × TFD). The male paratypes show little variation in color of the body, wings or pubescence, but the variation in size is considerable (fore wing 4.5–6.5 mm).

Genus PSORTHASPIS Banks

Psorthaspis coelestis Bradley

This species has been known only from the type, a female from Costa Rica. I have recently discovered two Mexican females, both from the state of Morelos. The occurrence of the female in Morelos leads me to wonder if the three males from that state which I assigned to *P. regalis* (Smith) may not be *P. coelestis*. There is no way of resolving this on the basis of presently available material.

The two Morelos females are slightly smaller than the type

(fore wing 17 mm in both) and have the posterior ocelli slightly farther removed from the vertex crest (by 1.35–1.50 × POL), but they are otherwise very similar. One is from Huajintlan, 27 October 1957 (R. and K. Dreisbach) [MSU], the other from "Cautcla" (? Cuautla), 28 July 1928 (L. J. Lipovsky) [KU].

Genus AGENIOIDEUS Ashmead

Subgenus RIDESTUS Banks

Agenioideus (Ridestus) rubicundus Evans

I described this species from three males, two from Morelos and one from Nayarit, Mexico. In the collections of the American Museum of Natural History I have discovered a female, collected by W. J. Gertsch 9 miles south of Colima, Colima, Mexico, on 29 July 1964. The female, like the male, is structurally very similar to *biedermani* Banks, but it differs in having the body entirely ferruginous, only the apical half of the antennae and the tips of the tarsi being somewhat fuscous; the fore wings are lightly tinged with brown but have a darker band along the outer margin; the hind wings are hyaline, also with a dark apical band. This specimen is 11 mm long, the fore wing 9 mm. The third antennal segment is 1.5 × the upper interocular distance; the rugae on the posterior part of the propodeum are quite strong; there are three slender comb-spines on the front basitarsus, the apical one about 0.8 × the length of the second tarsal segment.

Subgenus ENBANKSIA Evans

I described this subgenus in 1965 (Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 234) from Brazil, Paraguay, and Peru. A striking new species from Panama unquestionably belongs here and in fact is structurally very close to the type species, *E. accoleus* (Banks). The female lacks a tarsal comb, as in the subgenus *Gymnochares*, but the wings are banded (in the Panamanian species, very broadly fumose), the spurs are white, and there

is a white spot on the base of the hind tibia. These features, as well as the strongly polished integument and distinctive male genitalia, separate this group readily from the other three subgenera.

Agenioideus (Enbanksia) fumosus new species

This species is based on a single specimen borrowed many years ago by the late R. R. Dreisbach and not available to me at the time of my 1966 revision.

Holotype.—Female, PANAMA: Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, May 1939 (J. Zetek, No. 4434, and Lot no. 39-12208) [USNM].

Description of type female.—Length 10 mm; fore wing 10 mm. Integument black, with limited whitish markings as follows: a transverse spot on each side of clypeus, pronotal collar, a small spot at base of hind tibiae, and all tibial spurs; fore wings subhyaline at extreme base and apex, but otherwise heavily fumose; hind wings hyaline on basal half, fumose apically and along anterior margin. Front mat, but thorax and abdomen strongly shining; body with very few, inconspicuous erect setae, but with coarse, whitish pubescence on the propodeal slope, and somewhat finer, pale pubescence over most of body. Clypeus 2.6 × as wide as high, its anterior margin sinuate, weakly protuberant at the midline. Front of moderate breadth, MID 0.59 × TFD; UID 0.80 × LID; POL and OOL equal, the ocelli in a flat triangle. Antennae slender, third segment 5 × as long as thick, 0.85 × UID. Pronotum short, broadly subangulate medially; postnotum very short; propodeal slope low and even, the median line impressed. Wing venation differing from that of *A. (A.) humilis* (Cresson) (Memoir 20, Fig. 10) in no important details, but the third SMC considerably wider, especially above.

Genus PRIOCHILUS Banks

This is a characteristic neotropical genus of which two species have been known to range sparingly as far north as Mexico.

I am now able to add two more species to those known from that country, one of these a new species from 3,000 feet elevation in Sinaloa, a totally unexpected locality for a member of this genus.

Priochilus splendidulum splendidulum (Fabricius)

This species has not previously been recorded north of Guatemala. Henry and Marjorie Townes took a male at Metate, 85.5 km SW of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, at 900 meters elevation on 16 October 1962. This male is colored like Guatemala and Costa Rica males, that is, the clypeus has a pair of large white spots, the pronotum a white posterior band, and tergites 2 and 3 relatively broad white bands.

Priochilus solivagum new species

This species is closely related to *P. gracile* Evans, known from Costa Rica and Surinam. It will run to that species in my key (1966, pp. 151–152) if allowance is made for the absence of white markings on the clypeus or front. The wings are unbanded (except along the outer margin) and the aedoeagus is very different, although the terminalia are otherwise similar to those of *P. gracile*. Only the male is known.

Holotype.—Male, MEXICO: Sinaloa: 20 miles E of Concordia, 3,000 feet, 4 Aug. 1964 (W. R. M. Mason) [CNC].

Description of type male.—Length 8.5 mm; fore wing 6.5 mm. Black, with white markings as follows: posterior margin of pronotum narrowly, tergites 2 and 3 with narrow basal bands, greater part of apical tergite, middle and hind tibial spurs (except for black tips); front tibial spurs and front tarsi light brown; wings hyaline, unbanded except infuscated along the outer margin of fore wing and apex of hind wing. Body without erect hairs; pubescence silvery over most of head, thorax, base of abdomen, and leg bases. Clypeus twice as wide as high, truncate apically. Head 1.17 × as wide as high; front relatively broad and eyes strongly divergent above, MID 0.57 × TFD, 1.5 × LID; UID 1.45 × LID; POL:OOL = 3:4. An-

tennae slender, segment three 0.57 × UID; outer flagellar segments weakly crenulate in profile. Anterior face of pronotum forming, in profile, an abrupt slope from the posterior part, posterior margin broadly angulate; postnotum produced backward medially, as in *gracile;* propodeum, in profile, rather flat for most of its length, the posterior third slightly more sloping. Claws of front and middle tarsi bifid, hind tarsal claws simple except for a basal swelling. SMC2 narrowed by about 0.6 above; SMC3 1.6 × as wide below as SMC2. SGP slender and sharply pointed, as in *gracile,* genitalia basically very similar to those of that species except that the aedoeagus is abruptly expanded on the apical fifth (Fig. 1).

Paratypes.—5 males, same data as type except dated 4–12 August 1964 [CNC, MCZ].

Variation.—Length of the fore wing varies from 5 to 6.5 mm. There is little color variation but in some specimens the narrow tergal bands are partially covered by the preceding tergite. SMC2 is narrowed from 0.7 to only about 0.2 above. Otherwise there is little variation worthy of note.

Genus BALBOANA Banks

This genus is closely related to *Priochilus* and its range closely coincides with that of that genus. I have long suspected that the species of *Balboana* may be parasites of *Priochilus,* since the apical sternite is compressed as in some parasitic genera, but there is no real evidence of such a relationship. One species of *Balboana* (*nayaritana*) has been known from well north of the range of *Priochilus,* but with the discovery of *Priochilus solivagum* in Sinaloa this is no longer true. I am now able to report *B. nayaritana* from Durango and *B. cameroni,* described from Costa Rica, from southern Mexico. I believe that I misassociated the sexes of *B. cameroni* in 1966, and I have described below what I consider to be the true male.

Balboana cameroni Evans

The type of this species is a female from Turrialba, Costa Rica. Paratype females are from Turrialba and from Volcan

de Chiriqui, Panama. A female from Metate, 85.5 km SW of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, collected on 17 October 1962 by H. and M. Townes [Coll. Townes] keys readily to this species and agrees with the type in most particulars. It is 11 mm long, fore wing 9.2 mm; the front coxae are fuscous, the remaining coxae and all the femora dark castaneous, considerably darker than in the type and paratypes. MID is 0.48 × TFD, the third antennal segment considerably exceeding the narrow vertex (1.3 × UID). The wing color and venation are closely similar to those of the type.

The Townes took three males at this same locality, 17–21 October 1962. These males differ in several respects from the male allotype from Turrialba, Costa Rica, and the latter specimen is tentatively reassigned to *B. pulchella* Evans. The following is a description of what I believe to be the male *B. cameroni*, based on the three Oaxaca males: length 6–8 mm, fore wing 5.5–7.5 mm; black, with whitish spurs, the basal 6–7 antennal segments rufous; front legs testaceous beyond femora; front wings twice-banded, the basal band not extending into SMC1; head subcircular in anterior view, the vertex forming an even arc above the eye tops; inner orbits subparallel or divergent above. MID 0.55–0.58 × TFD, UID 1.0–1.1 × LID, POL and OOL subequal; subgenital plate long, slender, pointed, strongly compressed; genitalia as shown in Fig. 2, differing from those of the male previously associated with this species in lacking long setae at the base of the parameres and volsellae and in having broader digiti which are setose to the apex.

Balboana nayaritana Evans

This species was described from a single female from Compostela, Nayarit, Mexico. R. A. Scheibner collected a second female 2 miles north of Pueblo Nuevo, Durango, on 23 July 1960 [MSU]. This specimen is smaller than the type (fore wing 7 mm) and lacks the ferruginous markings on the pleura and propodeum; the front is broader and the eyes less convergent above (MID 0.58 × TFD; UID 0.87 × LID). The wing color and venation are closely similar to those of the type,

and the specimen runs readily to *B. nayaritana* in my key if allowance is made for the difference in color of the thorax.

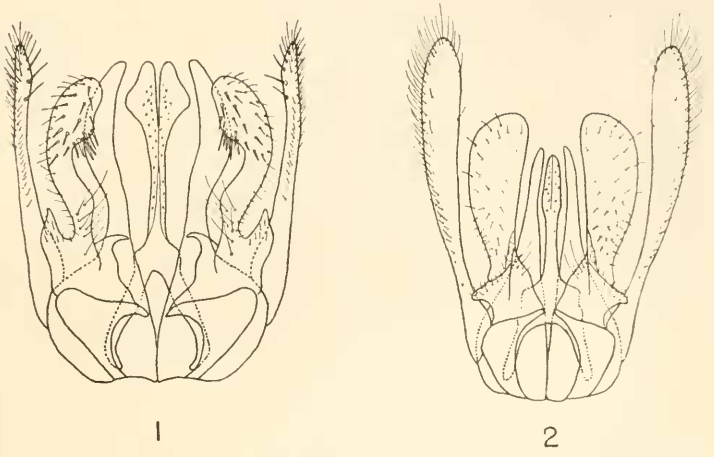

Fig. 1. *Priochilus solivagum* n. sp., male genitalia, ventral aspect.
Fig. 2. *Balboana cameroni* Evans, male genitalia, ventral aspect.

Balboana pulchella Evans

The male I formerly assigned to *B. cameroni* may actually belong with *B. pulchella,* a species I described from a female from Barro Colorado Island, Panama. It is readily distinguishable from the *B. cameroni* male, described above, in having white markings on the face, pronotum, and hind tibiae as well as several genitalic differences.